

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather.

Washington, July 28.—South Carolina, Local thundershowers Wednesday Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.

DAILY THOUGHT.

If we can speak no wondrous word Nor sing a thrilling song, If we must ever fall to do The things for which men long, One chance, at least is left for us Which may our lack redeem; We may by living word and song, Give those who can—a theme.

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

Keeping had company—the fly. Tull it to the marines—orders to fight.

We insist upon having the Col. Dave Humphries part of Donalds.

Combs, Mr. McAdoo. Coln of the realm at 2 per cent, looks good.

Oh, you, reasonable showers, Worth thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Georgia Legislature has passed a bill to create the office of lieutenant governor. Gosh.

State of New York has appropriated \$50,000 with which to fight the grasshoppers.

Having greatness thrust upon him—when a man accidentally blunders into a movie film.

Some men talk of "throwing" their influence, when that commodity is too light to even waft.

Senator Smith doesn't seem to have tried very hard to please Bleese with his federal appointments.

The anti-Bleese people are worried. Several candidates for governor and not a scruple in the lot.

Suffe in London starve themselves to get out of jail and then raise the dickens to get back in.

Baseball note—Since putting on the Administration uniform, Billy Bryan is slowing down on the bases.

The Reno divorcees should present that town with a lasting memorial say, a statue of the goddess of liberty.

Boy coming in North Anderson stayed too late. Old gent handed him younger brother's drum. "Beat it," he said.

Steam piano playing tango airs on a river excursion boat broke up work in a factory where 200 girls were employed.

Interstate commerce commission has threatened for months to hand down a decision "next week" on the rate case. And yet nothing doing.

Any man would be a jay bird to shoot himself at this time of the year with a china berry seed, and yet that is what "they say" Dr. McIntosh did.

S. M. Sloan, formerly of Pendleton, made a survey of the ball territory of York county and reports a damage of half a million dollars. We hope Commissioner Watson will send him to Anderson county.

By the way this Richey case has no right to a divorce. It was an issue two years ago. W. R. Richey of Laurens, at the campaign meeting at Abbeville, got up and made a warm denial of a rumor that he had been promised a pardon for his brother if he would vote for Bleese in his election.

BUYING VOTES.

The man who would sell his vote is unworthy to have the right to vote. The candidate who would buy or barter for votes is unworthy of trust or confidence.

And how may votes be bought? In Charleston in the special congressional election last year, so we have been informed, men stood up openly on the streets and paid money for votes and complained bitterly because the price was so much higher than it had been. But there are other ways of buying votes. When a colored woman comes around with blackberries, she will take old clothes in exchange. The lien merchant takes cotton from the wagon in settlement of his account for supplies. No money was passed and yet each is a lawful sale.

And the man who barter or exchanges his vote for something promised or expected is as bad as the man who takes money, although not as low as the one who takes money from both sides.

The candidate for council who offers police jobs is buying votes. The candidate for the legislature who offers to win over opponents by promising them magisterial commissions, or something else to which they are not entitled, is buying them over. The candidate for governor who promises favors and gratuities from his office is buying votes, unless the things promised are deserved and the promise itself is not made in a bartering spirit. The candidate for congress by promising federal patronage where none lawfully is due is buying votes.

If votes are purchasable, how low best men get to office? How can the best men get to office—How can the poor man get to office? These are times when we need to look for integrity. In the last half dozen years men have become to look for some personal benefit in elections, and the fitness, integrity and manliness of candidates is overlooked by many.

These matters are put very pointedly in the following sentences from a recent communication.

"Will I work for a man who promises me certain things for my support and in the strength of these promises will I ask my people to vote for him?"

"Not unless I tell my people about the bargain. I would be foolish if I did tell them and a moral coward if I did not tell them. Being in neither of these classes I could only be a hypocrite and a hypocrite is a poor imitation of a friend.

"I am not for sale myself and my friend who sells himself ceases to be my friend and the last state is worse than the first."

HAROLD C. BOOKER

In some way there escaped our attention the official announcement that Harold C. Booker had retired from the editorial chair of the Greenville Piedmont to take the management of the Spartanburg Journal. We had known for some time that this would happen, but in some way the announcement which we had been looking for escaped us.

This accordingly belated acknowledgment of the worth of a fellow laborer in the grind and grilling and racking of the newspaper shop will, we hope, not be out of place. It was the pleasure of the writer to know Booker when he was a lad of about 13, at Donalds. It was the day of the campaign speaking, when the people of Laurens, Anderson, Greenwood and Anderson counties were gathered with the people of Abbeville for a meeting in aid of the regular campaign. Among those who that day made their maiden speeches in politics and afterwards have become men of prominence were D. C. Heyward and Wyatt Allen. We remember that Booker, though but a child, was deeply interested in political matters and made some prognostications that were so wise as to be almost incredible—and they came one night.

Later we knew Booker in Columbia and found him to be temperamentally a newspaper man. He has worked on the Charlotte Observer, the Anderson Intelligencer and other papers, and now he has retired from the Piedmont, whose columns he has made most delightful with his homely butternut philosophy. Charles Hearon representing the owners of the Journal, wished to have that paper made "Booker's Own Paper," and we believe that the people of Spartanburg will enjoy and will be benefited by the Booker brand of journalism—high-toned, manly and uncompromising without at the same time being offensively assertive and meddlesome. We wish our friend all sorts of success in his new work and from the issues of the paper we have seen, since he took hold, we are inclined to believe that Spartanburg is to have a sandy afternoon newspaper.

The United States government has recommended the English sparrow for a table diet. Not one, but several might die.

BUILD UP MILITIA.

When our national guard embryo was attracting as much attention as a mimic war in an opera bouffe, it was intimated that this poor state was discriminated against by the "Yankee" secretary of war we have observed with surprise that more comment has not been made, but the secretary of war, Linley M. Garrison, has mustered out three regiments of militia in his own state, and for the same reason that Adj. Gen. Wm. W. Moore recommended last year that some companies in this state be disbanded.

There has never been in our mind any question of the manliness, honesty of purpose and determination of Gen. Moore. At times it appeared that he was too much of a stickler for following the exacting requirements. But think back upon conditions which existed before Gen. Moore went into office. A former assistant adjutant general had been tried by court martial for carelessness and laxness, and with such an insistance before him. Gen. Moore has been scrupulously exact and careful though under what we know to have been very trying circumstances.

But the point we started out to make is that South Carolina has not been discriminated against. The entire national guard of Arkansas was mustered out. Three regiments in New Jersey, we are informed were disbanded, and we see by a northern paper that just oodles and oodles of militia generals and colonels and officers of minor grade have been mustered out. The Dick law has cut off the frills and is trying to make a business-like organization of the national guard. The government buys the equipment and demands an accounting. When a company does not muster for inspection and does not account for property, it should by rights, be punished in some way. No favorites.

The military authorities are determined that the organized militia shall be placed on a footing as to organization and numerical strength that shall make it of value in time of war, so that it would be available for transfer to the United States Volunteer army. In some of the states there has been a ridiculously high percentage of officers of high rank in command of dummy organizations that lack the constituent units and flagrantly deficient in complement. The Dick law required that militia organizations should be brought to proper formation by January 21, 1910, but this limit has been extended from time to time, and the militia division of the war department was not severe but lenient.

BEWARE, THE LAW

One of the busy newsgatherers of this paper brought in a story, published in Tuesday's paper, to the effect that there was \$30,000 of "Bleese money" here to be bet on the election. There was a lot of speculation caused by this statement, although nearly everybody considered it a joke.

It is a fact, however, that there was considerable betting two years ago. The so-called "Jones headquarters" at Greenville is said to have put out a lot of money, and the Bleese people of Anderson accepted it. However, our attention has been called to the fact that there is a severe statute law against this particular thing and a well known lawyer yesterday dug it up and cited it. The law is as follows:

Section 358, Code of 1912. Criminal Laws of South Carolina: Whoever shall make any bet or wager of money, or wager of any other thing of value, or shall have any share or part in any bet or wager of money, or wager or any other thing of value, upon any election in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of sessions in this State, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one month; one half of the fine to go to the informer, and the other half to the use of the State.

Now that appears to be a risky piece of business. A man could turn informer and get back enough to keep himself out of the hole. And with the vigilance which the sheriff's office has shown in the last two years in running down Sunday crap games, and other violations of law, it would be inviting trouble to place any election bets this year for the sheriff is the kind of man who enforces the law.

Furthermore, we are opposed to betting, especially on ball games and elections.

TIRESOME RUMORS

Two things in the Richey case have made us tired, one is that Dr. McIntosh was not shot, or that he shot himself with a china berry seed.

The other is that some man "higher up" had him shot.

Such stories as these would not be circulated and would not be believed if it were not for the fact that the

Shall The Mills Be Destroyed?

Exchange. If political war is to be waged against the cotton mills of South Carolina, no more favorable time than the present could have been chosen for attack. Never in the history of the industry were the mill companies so ill-prepared to resist assault. Moreover, it is an illustration of consummate strategy that the attack is directed against the weaker mill.

Let us consider, for a moment, the Parker Cotton Mills Company. It comprises about one-eighth or one-ninth of the mills and spindles of the state though there are in the rivaling in size. If one-third or one-fourth of the spindles in the United States can dictate the price of goods and the price of labor, then the Parker "merger" is a trust or monopoly.

When the "merger" was formed some three years ago, its three classes of shares were sold in open market at \$100, \$72 and \$22. They can now be bought for \$95, \$40 and \$10, respectively. The \$2,000,000 of "guaranteed stock" is largely held in the north. The preferred stock, which has failed to pay the last six of its quarterly dividends, is largely owned in this state and by the officers of the mills.

The market value of this preferred stock, there being outstanding about 64,000 shares, has shrunk nearly two million dollars. In a word, the owners of preferred stock, hundreds of them South Carolinians, including the president and all the principal officers of the company, are about two million dollars poorer than they were three years ago.

The State asks no one to take its word for these facts; let the doubting consult any dealer in mill stocks as to their truth. Even if we include the common stock that sell for \$10 a share, the Parker mills have no watered stock. They are capitalized about \$26 a share, and if they were wiped out they could not be replaced for less. The actual money that has been placed in them, the constituent mills, from first to last, is far more than that capital. Money lost by many of the constituent mills before the days of the "merger" has been forgotten.

Some other mills are in worse condition than the Parker company. We have in mind several concerns now that may fall into bankruptcy any day. Several others had to be reorganized last year—and a reorganization nearly always means the loss of the money put in by the original owners. Probably not one-third of the South Carolina cotton mills are regularly paying dividends and the confidence in the industry is so impaired that the shares of the strong mills sell fifty per cent below their real value.

If the people believe that the cotton mills would better be directed entirely by strangers, now is the time to press the warfare on them, force them to the auction block and let them be bought for a song by northern men.

Some of our mills are in direct competition with Japan. The Japanese are as efficient weavers as they are fighters. mill owner can employ three or four weavers or more in Japan for the price of one in South Carolina—and the Japanese and the South Carolina mills are competing in the Chinese market.

We have been studying the textile situation in South Carolina for nearly twenty years and we have had opportunity to study it. Until the panic of 1907, our opinion was that mill investments were rather better than most others. It was not until three years ago, when entire recovery from the panic seemed as far away as ever, that we began to consider the question of the industry's existence.

That existence has become precarious. There is no occasion for instant alarm. We shall have cotton mills for ten or twenty years longer at any rate. If ever they disappear, the disappearance will be gradual. The salvation of at least eight or nine practically bankrupt mills. Time will come when, one by one, a mill will be abandoned, unless there shall be a change for the better.

Do we want a textile industry in South Carolina? Do the 45,500 mill workers want to keep their employment or do they prefer that the mills be deserted? Mark, there is no immediate danger of anything except demoralization of the industry, the hurrying forward of bankruptcies and reorganizations of crippled mills and the taking away of the last chance of hundreds of present share-holders on millions have been lost in the industry in the last five or six years. If the losses continue, comes the day when the last man, native or outsider, has backed with a dollar an industry that popular leaders abuse, denounce and exorcise.

Do we want the textile industry to survive in South Carolina? It doesn't matter about the owners—if the devil gets them, who cares? Do we want mill work for the mill workers? If we do, then we had better be concerned about a crippled and sick industry. If the mills are worth saving, they require a nurse and a doctor, not a man with a bludgeon. They require the good will of every substantial citizen.

Of course there should be regulation, of course there are many and serious abuses to be corrected by legislation, but it is the simple truth that the paramount consideration is now and will be for some years whether the industry itself shall live or die.

The people can kill it and those who don't like the industry have chosen their time and place for attack with admirable strategy and skill. The second in importance of the South Carolina cotton industries is having harder going now than the first, cotton raising, had when farmers were selling their product for six cents a pound.

At the hands of officials South Carolina blind tigers and gambling hells are receiving more considerate treatment than cotton mills are given.



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Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C. Belton, S. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PROBED

(Continued from Page One.)

years been only nominal owners of stock. "It does not appear how much they own."

"Well, this report shows that they don't own one one-thousandth per cent of the Southern stock in their own name, however. I know they do own a large amount of bonds."

The witness declined to state how much of the bonds he had heard the various directors held, saying that it was their private affair.

As to the ownership. In a response to a question whether or 75 per cent of the stock of the Southern was not held abroad, President Harrison said that was probably true, as 33 per cent was owned by the European exchange houses. Very little of the stock, he said, was held in the South. Then he said, he regretted any special inducements had recently succeeded in getting Southern banks to buy some of the road's bonds.

minutes of a conference of Southern Railroads held in 1909 to consider "coal rate adjustments." The witness could not remember that he had attended the meeting but declared the Southern officials whose business it was to adjust rates, would tell about it.

"Not if they had as defective memory as yours," said Mr. Douglas. "It was not my business to know about it," the witness retorted. "So you do not know what takes place at these conferences that take place right under your nose, and which you sometimes attend yourself?"

"I do not have sufficient knowledge to make any definite statement," Mr. Green, our rate man, can tell you all about these things. I deny the imputation that there is fraud at these meetings. The hearings were then adjourned until November 15.

INSURANCE RATES RAISED

Increase of Four Shillings Per Cent on Specie Sent on German Liners (By Associated Press.) London, July 28.—Insurance operations at Lloyd's yesterday against the risks of war included business covering specie shipments by German liners from the United States at five shillings per cent. The normal rate is one shilling.

THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE

THEN AND NOW

One hundred years ago today the first locomotive, in the world to successfully haul a load of freight upon rails made its maiden trip. Invented by George Stephenson, the "Father of Locomotives," it made its first run at Killingworth colliery in England. It had so many rods and cranks strapped to its boiler that it had the appearance of a huge grasshopper. It weighed about six tons. A pair of "walking beams," resembling those of a modern side-wheel steamer, turned the four wheels. There being no cab, the engineer had to stand while the engine was in operation. It pulled eight loaded cars, which aggregated a weight of thirty tons, a track that had a grade of one foot in an eighth of a mile. The test was a "grand" success. The engine running about six miles an hour. The first locomotive to draw a train of cars in the United States made its experimental trip in the Lacksawanna coal district fifteen years later. This locomotive was also the product of Stephenson. It was called the Stourbridge Lion, after the place of its manufacture in England. Its American engineer, Horatio Allen, ran the engine over a track of hemlock rails for a preliminary test. Then he invited any gentleman in the gathering of spectators to accompany him. His invitation was not only refused, but he was urged to give up his foolhardy ambition. Laughing at his advisers he pulled the throttle wide open and "dashed" away at ten miles an hour.

Today over 65,000 locomotives are in motion over the 250,000 miles of track in the United States. They consume about 150,000,000 tons of coal and carry over a billion passengers and 1,800,000,000 tons of freight annually. After adopting the English-born child of civilization, the United States took the lead in its development and application until today it stands as the world's greatest manufacturer of locomotives. Besides making enough to meet the domestic demand the American manufacturers are shipping locomotives abroad at the rate of a dozen a week. They are thundering through the mountains of South America and over the plains and valleys of Africa, they are disturbing the calm of the Orient, and are dashing from one end of Europe to the other; they have invaded the land of the locomotive's birth, England, and are in use upon its principal railways. I, as the steamship, the locomotive is growing larger and more powerful every year. The largest reported to be in use today is a huge compound engine which measures 120 feet over all and weighs 850,000 pounds. It is an oil burner and carries 4,000 gallons of oil and 12,000 gallons of water. It cost \$43,800 to build. These giants have reached a point where one locomotive is so long that it is hinged in the middle with a flexible joint so that it can turn a curve without upsetting. Thus the locomotive has become the modern "Atlas" that carries the burden of the world's trade and population across the continents.

campaign issues have become clouded and the people a little befuddled. Recent tussles, and talks of "assassins" have had a lot to do with it. Let's settle down now.

After reading the Newberry News and Herald, the associate editor of which is the governor's secretary, no one could doubt for a moment that Dr. McIntosh was shot down and shot down by a dastardly coward. It may be but a coincidence that it happened just at that time, but we believe that the deed of the thug was not inspired by any man "higher up."

It may be that some man with a mania for notoriety, like Harry Thaw, thought he would appeal to the governor by attacking a man whom he thought was an enemy to the government, but the only ground for this supposition is the statement of the thug as he jumped the fence. We believe that the man alone is responsible for the act.

Army—Peace strength, 390,000. Total war strength, 3,000,000. Navy—Battleships, 4; older battleships and cruisers, 25; officers and men, 37,551. Population—51,340,000. Area—261,000 square miles. Emperor—Franz Joseph, reigning since 1848, oldest sovereign in Europe, 85 years old. Austria composed three-fifths and Hungary two-fifths of the empire. Servia. Army—Peace strength, 34,000; war strength, 240,000. Navy—None. Population—4,000,000. Area—29,261 square miles. Montenegro, population, 500,000. King—Peter, reigning since 1903; 70 years old.

VIS-A-VIS

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